The regular circulation of THE SUN for the beek ending July 16, 1881, was:

The patient in the White House did not poffer relapse yesterday, and his favorable sondition strengthened the confidence of hose who believe that he will recover speed-By. The most dreaded crises being over, these are the days in which the President is spected to gather strength. This he seems be doing to the satisfaction of his physiins, who make the joyful announcement hat the danger line is almost, if not entire-, passed.

### A Successor to Mr. Platt.

WARNER MILLER of Herkimer was yesterby elected by the Legislature to succeed THOMAS C. PLATT as a Senator of the United tates for the term which ends on March

Mr. MILLER was one of the candidates commated by the Haif Breed caucus on Priday, July 8. The other candidate nommated at the same time, Mr. LAPHAM of Intario, was voted for yesterday, but was ot elected, a sufficient number of the supporters of Mr. Conkling not being ready as pot to betray him.

What kind of a man and a legislator Mr. ETLLER is, we learn from our Republican contemporaries, the Times and the Evening andidly and fully about him more than a pear ago, when he was not a candidate of beir party for Senator. The Times then described him as "a reformer whose profes-Sons of virtue have yielded to the first emptation." "Instead of resolutely absaining, as many less pretentious men ave done, from taking any part in legislan in which he was personally interested, Er. MILLER has devoted much time, argument, and influence to the task of convincthe Committee of Ways and Means that bey ought to leave untouched his private conopoly of the manufacture of wood pulp. rom the same article of the Times we also men that Mr. MILLER is characterized by a disregard of the line which separates public duty from self-interest."

The new Senator is described by the Even-Post in language scarcely less vigorous. He has presented the disgraceful spectacle a member of Congress before the Comattee of Ways and Means endeavoring by pecious arguments and false statements to arther his own pecuniary interests." "He as not allowed political matters," says the Deening Post, "to stand for a moment in the

Tay of his private profits." This is the sort of a Senator that the Ad-Ministration managers have now conferred apon the State of New York; and if they hall be able, as seems not at all improba-Me, through the bestowal of offices, to inbace a sufficientnumber of those who have peretofore stood firmly by Mr. CONKLING sow to turn their backs upon him, the administration that is so largely indebted be him for its existence may enjoy the furher gratification of seeing him humiliated by the election of a partisan of BLAINE and BARFIELD to occupy the place he has so bong filled in the Senate.

Why Do the Young Men Keep Away On the thirtieth of this month an Interintional Conference of Young Men's Chris-Ean Associations will open its sessions in London. It will be composed of delegates brom all over the world, and throughout the **Erst** week in August they will be assembled Exeter Hall.

There will, of course, be many representa-Bves from this country, for here these | year, and dwells with especial satisfaction Foung Men's Christian Associations are pary numerous. According to the latest | bridge, England, and at the Harvard Annex. statistics there are as many as one thoumand of them in the United States and Canand their total membership is one hundred thousand. A great amount of money is also spent by them annually, and received as students at this institution hey have not found it difficult to obtain arge contributions from philanthropic indi-Mduals who are anxious to surround the young men of the cities especially with the infeguards which are found in Christian any should take exception to the arrange-influences. The associations in New York, ment under which at University College, hiladelphia, and Boston, for instance, have rected buildings for their accommodation which are among the most costly in those hree cities, and they are zealously suported by many men of great wealth.

Yet we find that, all told, there are only bout one hundred thousand young men in his country and Canada who have become nembers of these associations. If they were mally thriving institutions, those in New fork, Boston, and Philadelphia ought alone b have more members than that. Why is it, ben, that, after so many years of effort and o great an expenditure of money, our Toung Men's Christian Associations fail to attract more than a very small proportion of the class for whom they are intended? Why is it that young men, who are usually so ready to associate themselves together when their sympathies are enlisted, refuse o join these Christian clubs established for

heir especial benefit? The cost of membership is very small, and the quarters of the associations in the great sities are eligibly situated and very handsomely appointed; and yet most young men spirit not only keep away from them, but we also apt to regard those who do make hemselves prominent in their conduct with tomething not very unlike aversion. They o not want to be classed with Christian youth of that sort. And, moreover, there are not a few employers who are inclined to bok upon membership in these associations with suspicion. They distrust them as surseries of cant; as the possible refuges of ncompetence, indolence, and insincerity; as places to which young men may go in order

to make a pretence of piety. When, therefore, the International Confermee meets at Exeter Hall, we advise the selegates to give their chief attention to mamination of the methods now pursued by the Young Men's Christian Associations, to bee whether there is not something radically wrong about them. We do not doubt hat in some respects their work is deserving of the highest praise, and that many of those who are most zealous in pushing it forward are animated by the best of molives. But it has so far produced small results, when we take into consideration all the

time and money and labor expended on it. It is worth while to inquire whether the trouble with these associations is not that they are conducted on a theory which must of necessity make them obnoxious to young men of independence of character and healthy natural impulses. Is there not too much of the goody-good about them, too much patronizing Christianity, too much merely pious talk, and too little genuine

thing very serious is the matter with them, and the delegates at London should set themselves the task of finding out what it is.

Columbia College.

The progress of Columbia College is watched with peculiar interest, on account of the large pecuniary resources at its command and the high rank it has atcained among educational institutions. The report of President BARNARD for the last academical year shows that the course of expantion and reform is steadily pursued, and that further important changes may soon oo looked for.

The experience of the Scottish universides, which are forced to give nearly onehalf of the period which ought to be allotted to higher studies to work that should have been done at school, has demonstrated the futility of trying to enlarge the scope of the higher education so long as preparatory instruction is neglected. Dr. BARNARD is perfectly aware that the plans which contemplate the transformation of Columbia College into a veritable university require for their fulfilment a marked improvement in the schools which are the nurseries or feeders of that institution. A large part of the present report is devoted to an exposition of the practical steps that might be taken to secure a fuller and better training for the young men who aim to matriculate at this college. Among other thoughtful and useful suggestions on this topic, Dr. BARNARD avers that a school of pedagogies is needed in this country. He thinks that our system of preparatory teaching will never be what it ought to be dutil education is made a profession into which no one may enter. without proof of such acquirements and such expertness as are exacted for admission to the practice of other professions. Such a state of things cannot be brought about until appliances exist for regularly adapting men to a school teacher's vocation. In the absence of a special institution, some facilities to this end might be furnished by the creation, in some of our existing universities, of professorial chairs assigned to this express object. There was, it seems, such a feature in the plan of the so-called University of the South, projected in Tennessee more than twenty years ago, but which, owing to the civil war, was not established. Dr. BARNARD now proposes that a permanent chair of education should be founded at Columbia College, which would thus enter on a field of usefulness not in-

It is well known that the significance and weight of the B. A. degree conferred by Columbia College have been greatly augmented since the accession of the present executive head. Care is now taken to insure a substantial meaning to the degree of Master of Arts, which hereafter will only be bestowed on candidates who have pursued a special course of study, and have passed a satisfactory examination. Under the resolutions now regulating this matter, the candidate for an M. A. diploma is at liberty to pursue his studies where he pleases. In this respect Columbia College is more liberal than other academical establishments which have adopted the same system. Elsewhere the candidate for the Master's degree is required to reside for a time, at all events, in the college, and to work under the immediate supervision and instruction of the faculty. It is probable that the freedom permitted by the Columbia statutes encourages many to cultivate high attainment in letters and science, whose circumstances would not allow them to devote themselves wholly to such pursuits, as they would be forced to do if residence at the college and attendance upon the lectures were made compulsory.

ferior in importance to any in which its

large resources have been heretofore applied.

As regards the admission of women to universities, Dr. BARNARD thinks the time agitation for this object during the past on the results of the experiments at Cam-He points out that the admission of women to Columbia College is open to few of the objections which have been elsewhere urged against the innovation. The young women would still reside, as the young men do now, under their parents' roofs, and would continue to be surrounded by all the in fluences of domestic society. Moreover, if London, and at Cornell University, men and women meet to receive instruction in the same class rooms and at the same hours, such scruples might be removed by adopting the plan of the Harvard Annex, and conducting the lectures and exercises for the two sexes separately. Dr. BARNARD assures us that the faculty over which he presides are ready for either scheme, although the second would impose on them a heavy and in his own judgment a needless increase of labor. In concluding his advocacy of this measure, he repeats the conviction expressed in a former report, that the admission of women to the undergraduate course and to degrees is, in this institution, only a question of time; that, whatever action may be taken by the trustees this year or the next, Columbia College will yet open her doors widely enough to welcome all seekers after knowledge, without any distinction of class or sex.

The New Movement Among the Jews. To show the significance of the recent action of a prominent Jewish congregation of this city in deciding upon inaugurating Sunday services in its synagogue, opponents of the movement have republished certain utterances on this subject by the Rev. Dr.

KOHLER, the tabbi of the congregation. It may be remembered that the ground upon which the Sunday service movement was undertaken was that in a large measure only the women and children of Jewish congregations are able to attend religious services on Saturday, the men being compelled, in this city of keen competition, to give themselves to business on that day. The opponents of the change resisted it as threatening the very existence of Judaism. Thus the avowed views of Dr. Kohler on this question are invested with interest and importance, not only on account of his distinction as one of the ablest and most widely known of American rabbis, and by reason of the prominence and wealth of his congregation, but also as showing the decided and outspoken attitude now assumed by many who consider firm adherence to the Mosaic faith compatible with radical changes in the

manner of its observance. In two sermons delivered in Chicago in 1873 and 1876 before the Sinai Congregation. Dr. Konner, referring to Saturday, is re ported to have spoken as follows:

"The day has lost its hadiness with the Jews. It can not be divine. The Sabbath of the Jews is actually Sur stay. We shall in a time not very far off adopt the Sunday as our Sabbath. We transfer all the blessings from the old historical Sabbath day to the public Sabbath

"Whether kept on Friday, as the Mohammedans do, or on Sanday or Saturday, it has become Gop's sacred mes and hearty and manly religion? Some- | worse. We can see no way of bringing its blessings to

bear on the multitude of our business men except by holding divine service on Sunday, the actual day of rest with all our people. I firmly maintain Sunday to be the Jor-dan of our land of promise."

Since becoming rabbi of the Temple Beth El, he is said to have repeated these expressions in various forms, as, for instance: "The great prophet of the exile holds forth the premise that one day all flesh will celebrate the Sabbath in com mon with Israel. And it is certainly of no consequence on which day this be."

From these observations it is evident that, although Dr. Kohler does not look for an immediate adoption of Sunday as the Jewish Sabbath, his views as to the ultimate result cannot be mistaken. And it was with a full understanding on this head that his congregation adopted the resolution to hold Sunday services, and are now said to be regularly attending them.

It is reported, as evidence of the earnest feeling awakened by the movement, that out of four hundred members only about was carried by a very small majority. The friends of the change say, however, that the congregation will soon become accustomed to it, and that the opposition to it will then die out; and they express the belief that other Jewish congregations will not be long in taking similar action.

A Highly Aristocratic Alliance. By the marriage of Miss BLOOD, the daughter of Mrs. VICTORIA WOODHULL, to Lord COLIN CAMPBELL, fifth son of the Duke of ARGYLL, which, it is announced, will take place this week, another alliance between the nobility of England and the youth and beauty of America will be effected. In this case, too, the fair representative of the republic will become by her marriage connected with the proudest reigning family in the world. Lady COLIN CAMPBELL will be the sister-in-law of Priness Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria.

Matrimonial alliances between the English aristocracy and the daughters of this republic, which knows no social distinctions, are by no means infrequent in these days They have, indeed, been so numerous of late years that very many of the young women in our fashionable society now cherish hopes, which cannot always be called baseless, of one day receiving homage in London, not only because of their beauty, but also because of their rank. They can never be more than plain Mrs. if they wed their own countrymen, but by becoming the brides of dukes, earls, marquises, or lords, in a country where an aristocracy is a recognized and a powerful institution, they can enjoy the satisfaction of printing on their cards the titles they covet.

The scions of Continental nobility, no matter how high its degree or how venerable its age, are not at present regarded with great favor by these republican maidens. They vastly prefer Englishmen of rank, for they long to exercise the sway to which they are sure their beauty and wealth entitle them in the aristocratic society of London, where they see so many of their countrywomen marching on to more and more brilliant triumphs. Our most fashionable society in New York has therefore become to a large extent only a training school for that of London. Many of its fairest members have no idea of contenting themselves with social success in the capital of the New World. They are merely practising the preliminary manceuvres here. The skirmish line may be in New York, but the grand engagement must take place in London. The stamp of high social approval in the republic may be well, but the favor and recognition of a real aristocracy count for far more in the estimation of these republican maidens.

Of course this ambition to get consideration in an aristocracy and this greed for titles, which are foreign to us, are very snobbish. And the more generally they are entertained and displayed in our fashionhas come when Columbia College should able society, the more that society becomes take an active and leading part in this vulgarized. Instead of cultivating a grace movement. He reviews the history of the and elegance of its own, and developing in a natural way, it apes the peculiarities of the aristocracy with which it aspires to associate; tries to set up here a pinchbeck imitation of it. Accordingly, if we seek for really cultivated society, we must look for it in other circles, circles in which move ladies and gentlemen who are content to be and to seem what they really are, simple citizens of a republic. They are not, like the others, the mere snobbish imitators and servile adulators of the manners and customs of a society which has grown up under conditions that fortunately do not exist here. In the one case we discover genuineness and frank individuality, always admirable and always easily recognizable, and in the other odious sham appears not less unmistakably.

> fashionable society, which is afflicted with the mania for marrying titles, receives a rude shock, because the English noblemen refuse to pay heed to the social distinctions it would establish here. Americans are all alike to them so far as rank is concerned. and if the girl is rich and pretty and well educated, they cannot understand why the daughter of one tradesman is not as good socially as the daughter of another. A nobleman is therefore likely to marry a woman who is of no sort of account in fashionable estimation on this side of the Atlantic, and at once put her over the heads of the leaders of the society which has ignored her existence. Even women whose antecedents in this country have been really open to doubt, are sometimes thus introduced into the English nobility, and their republican sisters who are enamored of titles must patiently submit to being patronized by them. What is called society especially here by no means has the monopoly of providing brides for the English lords who take American wives. The foreigners may laugh at its claims to superiority. They may care nothing whatever for its approval, and may look on its assumptions as only further evidences of its vulgarity. They are going to transplant their brides to England, where they will simply be classed as Americane, and judged according to their actual social merits, their beauty, and their attractiveness; and therefore what fashion here says of them is of little account, so far as their London success is concerned. As a rule, the aristocrat is after money and beauty in a republican bride, and her social connections at home, no matter how high they may be according to the fashionable notions prevalent in New York, are not regarded by him with any great pride. If he takes an American wife, he is not apt to boast of her family, though her father may be a merchant prince and her mother's feet may be on the topmost round of the ladder of republican fashion. What he is more interested in it the amount of the dowry, and the ability of the girl to sustain herself in the society to which he proposes to introduce her.

If Miss BLOOD becomes Lady COLIN CAMP-BRLL, however, it will not be because she goes to her husband munificently dowered. Mrs. WOODHULL, her mother, has fame rather than riches. Lord COLIN CAMPBELL must have really given his heart to his chosen bride, for no worldly considerations could have induced him to offer her marriage. Princess Louise, we see. is to be at the wed-

ding which will give her a new sister-in-law, and when the nuptial ceremony is over, for the first time in our history one of our countrywomen will be connected by mar-

riage with the reigning family of England. Neither New York nor Boston fashionable society have been consulted in this matter. Very likely, if their opinion had been asked, they would have frowned on the proposed marriage; but it is not at all probable that they will hereafter be any the less eager to get into the circle to which Miss BLOOD is to be admitted, and in which she will shine as Lady Colin Campbell, daughter-in-law of the Duke of ARGYLL and sister-in-law of Princess Louise, daughter

of Queen VICTORIA.

Temperance Reform in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Screen law forbids the use of screens, blinds, shutters, curtains, or stained windows in licensed liquor saloons. sixty-five voted on the question, and that it | Premises where liquor is sold are not to be screened from view by any obstructions whatever. The law was approved on April 30, and has been thoroughly enforced about ten weeks. Moral gossips and busybodies in country towns are reported to be in high glee at the facilities it affords for attending to other people's business. It a young man is seen in a liquor saloon, his employer and the parents of his sweetheart are sure to know it. He drinks at his peril. Every swallow is eagerly noted by plous guardians of public morals whose noses are flattened outside against the window panes. The liquor may be nothing stronger than a soda cocktail or Jamaica ginger. The effect is the same as though it was whiskey or brandy. The fact that the young man is seen drinking at a public house is enough. If he is a clerk, he is likely to be discharged. If he is betrothed, the engagement will be repudiated. He is no longer a welcome pupil at the Sunday morning Bible class. His character is dissected in sewing circles and mite societies; and, tabooed by all, he is finally

forced to seek employment elsewhere. But while a slight falling off in the liquor trade in country towns is reported, city dealers aver that the law has actually increased their sales. A Boston saloon keeper asserts that men enter his place every day who say that they have passed it for years without dreaming that it was a liquor saloon. Impecunious gentlemen favor the statute. It affords them unlimited opportunities of casually dropping in on friends at the bar.

The only drawback to the statute seems to be the injustice that it works in country towns. This, however, can easily be obviated by the employment of a gentleman to announce the drinks of each customer, thus: "John Jones takes whiskey straight, and Peren Pipen flavors his with gum."

Good, bad, or indifferent, such a law will never be passed by the New York Legislature. Assemblyman Skinner, Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, and others who have uniformly voted against an excise law, will undoubtedly find valid reasons for opposing it.

All of the Governors of the States have been heard from in favor of the proposition to appoint a day of thanksgiving for the President's recovery. Now let them have patience to wait, before fixing the day, until that recovery is assured, so that there may be no doubts or misgivings or qualifications in the measure of popular rejoicing and thankfulness.

The chief celestial event of the week is the conjunction of Mars and Jupiter on Friday. The planets will be very close together, but unfortunately the point of nearest approach is reached in the daytime. They will be seen very close, however, before daybreak on Friday. This is the last important planetary conjunc tion of 1881 around which the astrologers have dustered predictions of evil. According to them, some of the direful events foreshadowed by the great conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter in April may be expected about this time. The onjunction of Mars and Saturn on July 6 was to have brought down upon mankind some of these prepared evils, but it failed; and if the conjunction of next Friday proves equally false to their predictions, the astrologers will have to draw new horoscopes. The chief evils that they are looking for are " a great preva lence of sickness among mankind and small cattle," earthquakes, and a good deal of trouble for the Czar, the Turks, and the Chinese

### One of the mysteries of the age is what HENRY No mystery at all. He has fooled it away.

Almost unconsciously Americans had come to believe in the invincibility of MERRILL. the American amateur walker, and Myers, the American amateur runner. Yesterday this faith was rudely shaken at Birmingham. In the first place, MYERS was beaten by three men in the 100 yards flat race. To be sure, there are suspicions that he saved himself for the quarter-mile race, for the cable announces that he von this easily from three competitors, beating his last week's record of 49 seconds. Allowing It sometimes happens, however, that this that his victory offsets his defeat, America is still behind in vesterday's contests, for in the seven-mile walking race MERRILL, after outwalking two competitors, fainted on the track, leaving the only remaining walker to win as he liked. It is to be hoped that MERRILL has not injured himself, and that he and Myens will win

all the matches in which they may hereafter engage in England. There is another comet visible in the sky. Mr. J. M. SCHAEBERLE of Ann Arbor saw it as a bit of nebulous light in the constellation Auriga, in which the great comet now rapidly disappearing was first seen in this hemisphere. He wrote to Prof. Swift at Rochester, and claimed the WARNER comet prize. Prof. Swift yesterday morning turned his telescope on the new comet. It is pretty bright, and is strongly condensed in the centre. Its motion is very slow toward the northwest, and it cannot yet be told whether it is approaching or receding from the sun. As yet it is only visible with telescopes, but Prof. Swift thinks it is the comet of 1812 returning. In that case it is likely to become a bright object. The comet of 1812 is sometimes spoken of as a great comet, but it was hardly deserving of that name, although it was readily seen by the naked eye. The Grand Comet, as it is sometimes called in recognition of its preeminence, appeared in 1811, and is not expected

to return for many centuries. The list of deaths from lockjaw, caused by wounds inflicted by Fourth of July toy pistols, this year, thus far includes 13 boys in Baltimore, 6 in Rochester, and 1 each in Portsmouth, Lewiston, and Richmond (Ind.). When to these are added the many cases of wounds received which have not resulted in death, the agonies inflicted by this toy may be imagined. Scores of lads died from its use last year, but the manufacturers continued making it, and the sellers continued to sell it, and no doubt next year they will reup another harvest of young lives.

Friday was St. Swithin's Day, the day, from time immemorial, said to be the index for the weather for forty days following it.

It didn't rain in this city on Friday, so that there will be an opportunity to test the reliability of the proverb. It is to be hoped that the sign will fail this time. Unless it does we shall

have a very dry time, and street aprinklers will

be in great demand for the next six weeks. The address of Mr. Franklin B. Gowen upon the Railway Problem, which was delivered in Philadel phis on Thursday evening, June 16, has now been pubdocument, and, like every speech of its author's which we have ever read, it is exceedingly interesting. It ought to have a very extensive circulation.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE,

The cable has informed us of the manifesto recently issued by Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, in which he announces that he is going to inaugurate a liberal policy in the administration of his kingdom. This manifesto is presumably a response to the "popular sup-port" accorded to the Prince's Administration, for which, according to the cable, he is so grateful. In order to fully understand what this popular support amounts to, it must be remembered that under the Bulgarian Constitution. which was promulgated when Prince Alexander ascended the throne, a Parliament was chosen so antagonistic to the Prince's ideas of his sovereign authority that he summarily dismissed the representatives and ordered a new election. While the necessary preparations for this election were in progress, Prince Alexander made a short tour through his kingdom, in order to excite enthusiasm in the hearts of his faithful people by his urbane and regal demeanor. The unhappy Bulgars did not come up to their master's ideas in the way of enthuslasm, and as a popular demonstration the whole affair was a flasco. The shouting was confined to a few Bulgarian pensioners, who were about as hearty in their vociferations as are the aspernumeraries in a dramatic spectacle when their salaries are behindhand. The crowds which were expected to pour forth to meet their beloved Prince didn't pour. The children and women were much more numeroue than the men. At least this was the case at Rustchuk, and it may be taken as a sample of what occurred at other cities which the King visited. In most of the cities, however, the demonstrations were more hearty; but, unfortunately, the enthusiasm took a wrong direction from Prince Alexander's point of view. At Gabrova the population displayed a red flag, with an inscription to the effect that they were in love with their Constitution and insisted on having it respected. The Prince's escort knowted the crowd, and thus brought it to a

At other towns the people were so sulky that the Prince thought it would be better for his health not to occupy the quarters prepared for him, but to sleep at the barracks outside the walls, the gates of which were securely guarded during the hours of darkness. To Tirnovs, the late capital of the kingdom, he flatly refused to go, although special preparations had been made for his reception. In this he probably showed his discretion, as the preparations are surmised to have been of a hostile character. It being evident to the Prince's advisors that

more loyal temper.

there was some degree of uncertainty as to the popular support" which would be accorded to the nominees of the royalist party at the election, it was decided that something must be done. The polls were accordingly placed under the control of the military, in order to secure impartiality, and, as a further guard against undue influence on the part of the people, it was decreed that the officers in charge the troops protecting the boxes "were not to be guided en-tirely by the prescriptions of the electoral This novel way of securing a free ballot was conspicuously successful; the royalists gained a complete victory over the constitutionalists, and they followed it up by murdering many of the representatives whom the constitutional party had succeeded in electing. In he face of these facts it is amusing to observe the tone taken by the Russian representative at the court of Prince Alexander. He dwells in his reports to his Government on the enthusiastic reception given by the people to the Prince, who received many addresses expressing full confidence. It was no doubt a coincidence that similar addresses should have been received by the Russian representative, thanking the Exar for the blessings of independence which

the Bulgarians were enjoying. When Prince Alexander dissolved Parliament he gave as a reason for doing so that the Bulgarians were not sufficiently civilized to appreciate the luxury of self-government, and he desired to be made Dictator for seven years. during which period he would undertake to

educate them. The English policy of not allowing any responsible Government, such as Austria, to absorb these petty kingdoms of the Danubian region is bringing forth its fruits. The object is, of course, to put obstacles between Russis and Turkey, so as to impede the former's progress. What a paltry obstacle the existence of Bulgaria will be is become evident. In the mean time these riots and high-handed proceedings are as dangerous to the peace of Europe as a match would be in a powder magazine. In view of this perilous state of affairs. the British Minister of F reign Affairs has thought proper to impress on both the parties in Bulgaria the duty of moderation and forearance, and it may be that Prince Alexander having gained his object by the election of a Parliament in which his adherents are in a arge majority, intends to profit by the advice The representatives of the popular party seem to distrust the Prince's declarations, for they the Legislative Assembly which met a few days ago. Perhaps the presence of seven thousand the neighborhood of the chambers was not calculated to reassure them. Even with this force at his back. Prince Alexander does not feel quite at home in his new capital, for he has

taken up his residence in a gunboat on the

Danube, instead of in the royal palace on shore.

The Blue Book containing the correspond-

nos relative to the rectification of the Greek

frontier has just been assued, and it throws light upon the manner in which the delicate egotiations were carried through to a successful conclusion by Mr. Goschen. The interference of the English Government began in January last, when the attitude of the Greeks had become unmistakably warlike, and when France had decided to abandon her scheme of arbitration. The British Foreign Office invoked the aid of Prince Bismarck, but the Prince soon got tired of Turkish duplicity, and Feb. 20 the Ambassadors met at Constantinople, and their first business was to quiet Greece and to inform Turkey that they were determined to stand no nonsense. The attitude of the two powers was so menacing, however, that a week or so later Mr. Goschen thought the Turks would straightway march on Athens. Vigorous threats to send men-of-war the assistance of the Greeks caused the Porte to hold its hand. Affairs remained i statu quo until the end of March, for the reason that the other powers were unwilling to exercise "any real pressure on the Turks." An arrangement was at last arrived at which, although much less advantageous to the Greeks than they had a right to expect under the treaty of Berlin, was accepted as the only way to avoid the great danger of war to Greece, to Turkey,

and indirectly to Europe." Two months more were consumed in negotiation, which was retarded by the idea of the Turkish authorities that every day that they could postpone the exceution of the will of Europe added to the prestige of the Porte. May 22, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was at length fixed upon for the signature of the necessary documents. The other Ambassadors were present at the appointed hour. After waiting an hour and a half they received a message from the Turk asking a postponement until the 25th. As there was no earthly reason for the delay, the Ambassadors lost patience, and Count Hatzfeldt wrote a sharp note to the Sultan's private secretary which brought the Sultan to his senses. "Thus," says Mr. Goschen, "the advisers of the Suitan were ontent to let matters drift at a time when every day's delay was not only a danger but an immense pecuniary less to the empire."

All Paris has taken great interest in the marriage of M. Edouard André, a rich Geneva banker, to Mile. Nelly Jacquemart, who has made a name for herself in the artistic world by her portrait painting. The ceremony took place on June 29, and was a very quiet one, only the four witnesses being invited. The bride belongs to an artistic family who for generations past have been well known as decorative artists and engravers. She began her career when very roung, but her talents did not receive the recognition they deserved until the

attention of the beau monds was called to the excellence of her work by a gentleman who be-longed to the suite of the late Emperor. When the Napoleonic dynasty fell Mile, Jacquemar was fortunate enough to find a friend in M. Charles Blanc, the Director of Fine Arts under M. Thiers. She was introduced by him to the President of the republic, whose portrait she painted. Thiers was so much pleased with the young artist that she became a friend of the family. Her next great success was her portrait of M. Dufaure, which even her bitterest enemies were forced to recognize as a masterpiece. This was in 1872, and since then she has not sent her works to the Salon, finding a more encouraging reception for them in aristocratic mansions. M. André fell in love with her while sitting to her for his portrait in 1874, but, although he is worth about eight millions of gollars, the course of his love did not run as smoothly as might have been expected. The would-be bridegroom was a Protestant and mademoiselle a devout Catholic, and the lady insisted upon obtaining the consent of the Pope to the union. Luckily Mile. Jacquemart was a favorite with Monsignor Meglia, the Papal Nuncio, whose portrait she had painted. He interceded in behalf of the distinguished pair and obtained the desired consent. The bridegroom occupies a prominent position in the fashionable circles of Paris. He owns a magnificent hotel in the Boulevard Haussmann. The Prince of Wales was present at the house warming given when he took possession of it. M. André is extremely fond of horse racing. His stud is as extensive as that of Baron Rothschild. For some time aristocratic mothers endeavored to inveigh the millionaire banker into matrimony, but they gave him up at last as a confirmed bachelor, and it was whispered about that an early but irregular attachment was the cause of his

his wife \$100,000 a year as pin money. It is almost certain that a law will be passed by the French Chambers making the teaching of music in the primary schools obligatory. There is great diversity of epinion as to whether the study will be of advantage to young France or not. Professional musicians, with the exception of those who hope to get appointments as instructors, are opposed to the imposition of such an infliction on the nation. They contend, with reason, that true musicians are as scarce as true poets, and that of had musicians France has already more than enough. The friends of the measure, on the other hand, contend that most French children have more or less aptitude for vocal music, and that it will be better to direct this natural tendency intelligently than to permit it to remain uncultivated. The French newspapers find it hard to decide between these arguments, but the weight of opinion inclines toward the side of the profesionals. The fact remains, however, that M. Gambetta and M. Jules Ferry have determined

stony-heartedness. Report has it that pledges

of his early love are in existence, and that they

will be legitimatized under the clauses of the

French code which provide for such matters.

It is said also that the present Mms. André will

adopt the children. M. André has settled on

to institute a school of republican music, One of the London newspapers has discovered that "a gentleman named Brown," one of President Garfield's private secretaries, visited England about a month ago bearing private instructions to Mr. Lowell which were too important to be trusted to the cables or even to the mails. The instructions were to the effect that the American Consuls throughout Ireland should be notified to report fully on "the condition of affairs, the character and extent of the disaffection, and in particular on the prevalence and conduct of the Irish-American element." A similar but unofficial inquiry has been instituted by the London Times with reference to the Russian extles in Siberia. Mr. Galenga, the oldest of the Times' special commissioners, has been sent to Siberia for the purpose of throwing some light on the condition of the unfortunate political prisoners.

# Famous Slape in the Face.

The other evening, at a musical party given Willis's Rooms, a celebrated planist had a friend to inrn over the leaves for him. The friend, perchance surning two sheets instead of one, felt suddenly the hand of the planist in a most striking attitude descending in the ace-of all his good intentions. The consternation of the mpit; but I would sincerely advise my celebrated friend to turn over a new leaf himself, and to understand that while he is in England he would do better to abide by the law of civilization.

"Gratten le Russe," said the Marquis de Custine. "et servants, probably their friends; and I have myself seen he Governor of Tauris slapping the face of a postmaster right and left, and most funnily saving at the same time. Prashoo pokornisha" (I beg most humbly)

Nor have I forgotten that years ago at Vienna the Grand Duke Constantine would, most unnecessarily, at a review rince Windischgratz opposed the absurd fancy; and the Grand Duke, accustomed to the ways of Russia, slapped his face. The Prince instantly drew his sword; and it was only the rapidity of the Duke's herse and the inter essition of the Emperor, who sent the Grand Duke in tantly away, which saved him from finding out to his cost what it means to insult an officer and a nobleman.

### A Noble Perpetual Curate. From the Landon Works

Lord Mulgrave, eldest son of the Marquis of Norm nby, and brother in law to the Earl of Ellesmere, has developed very High Church principles. Notwith tanding his prospects as heir to a title and property, he Here last week he received a considerable number of clergymen holding the same opinions as himself, for the purpose of spiritual meditation and the consideration of clerical matters. The gathering seems to have been held somewhat similarly to the retreats much in vogue among rigid Boman Catholics, conversation on secular subjects being forbidden, many hours spent in meditaion and prayer, and the only recreation permit reading aloud every day for a certain number of hours by different members of the temporary community. The lergy assembled on this occasion were from all parts of the country, and were, of course, of extreme High Church principles. Some of these centiemen were re-ceived and hospitably entertained by Lord Mulgrave at his own residence; the rest had lodgings in the town; but all met in one room or hall during the day.

#### The King of Stam and the Washington Monument.

From the Boston Herald. The stone expected from the King of Siam to epiaced in the Washington Monument has arrived the latter accompanying the stone states that it was exacted by its Majesty's order-zerom the royal quarries in the Kirat thills distant about one hundred mines from the city of Markew His Majesty, during his youth, conceived a period of foodness for America and their manual The original of the inscription in the Siamese Isrinage is however, enclosed on a sing of paper. The full mane but title of the royal donor is "His Majesty Krom Fora Isricha Wang Berwang Satan Mongache, Second King of Stam." The atom is small, being about ax inches by weive and is of a yellowish brown color. The inscription says. Presented to the Washington Monument Association by his Majesty the Second King of Siath."

# A Result of the Heat in London.

From the St. Junes's Gazetta. At the Mariborough Street Police Court, Mary an Ducken, a young woman, who sated that she lived the bernother in the coal yard Drury lane, was before a Sewton. A policeman stated that about a quarter to this morning he was on duty in lifted Park, when he will be prisoner bathing in the Serpentine among about these prisoner said it was the first time she had done thing. The reason why she did it was because it promise not to do such a thing again.

The prisoner sain she would make the promise.

Mr. Newton remarked that he sympathized with the risoner as to what she said about it being hot, but if she canied a cost bath she must not have it in public. The risoner would be discharged. Mr. Newton asked the prisoner whether she would

#### American Camels. From the Louisians

It seems that the attempt to naturalize camels Ass and New Mexico was not after all a failure, ame is used for carrying freight across the California t did not lost for some freight across the California t did not lost on the dia and Salt kiver both they fived and bred, and made Salt kiver both they fived and bred, and inow it is said, they the lower thing plants in large numbers, giving for the behtef that they will continue to increase others, and a did not the western plants of Arizona as buffale now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants east of the New York and Salt now the plants and the New York and Salt now the New York and New York a

# Gen. Wood to be Made a Peer.

London, July 16.—Several papers state that ien Sir Evelyn Wood will probably be raised to the serace, as reward for his services in terminating the ransvaal war.

BUNBEAMS

-Spurgeon says that London is getting to be the most heathenish city under the sun, and the n cessity for evangelical work there is greater than ever -It is said in the Belfast Witness that "in some of the congregations of the Irish Prestyterian Church, the rite of baptism has not been publicly and

unistered for a generation."

—The infirmities of the Rev. Richard ewton, D. D., are so great, and his recovery from them so improbable, that he has felt it his duty to resign the thip of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia -In Rocklin, California, the Congregational church has for two years been without a pastor There is no rush of applicants for the vacant pulpit, as

> probably continue for some time to come. -A Newark (N. J.) church member, who says on Sunday that he is too tired to stand up in church hour on Broad street to wait for a circus to come along. His neighbors say that he did not complain of being weary on that occasion.

-The Goodnow family have been a blessing to the Plymouth Congregational Church in Worces-ter, Mass. When Mr. Goodnow's son died, Mr. Goodnow gave a magnificent organ in memory of him. Now Mrg. Goodnew dies, and her sorrowing husband gives a costly -The rector of an infant church in South

Carolina, whose roll of members numbers exactly eight ands much comfort in the fact that just the same number rival increasing the force by fifty per cent, he will prot ably be thankful that the number equals that of the -Formerly missionaries could preach in

the streets in Calcutta wherever they pleased. Their hearers were generally very respectful in manner and but few in numbers. Recently street gatherings have been pronounced illeral. Five missionaries have been ested for breach of the law. The law is now modified so that those who desire to preach can do so. -The Rev. Thomas Guard, D. D., is one of the most noted Methodist ministers in Baltimore, and

is so highly esteemed as an orator that he is in great demand for camp meetings and lectures during his summer vacation. He had made many engagements for this sum by an attack of illness to cancel all of them. Overwork has brought on this difficulty -It is said that but few of the Protestant Episcopal churches of this city will be closed during the

summer, except those which are actually needing repairs or alteration. The pretence of "cleaning the church" as an apology for keeping it closed for two months will not this season be made. Most of the fashionable rectors take vacations, but in many instances their pulpits are supplied by other clergymen. -Some of the criticisms made on the King James" version of the Bible when it was issued were quity, es scathing as some of those which have been

made or the "revised." One very savers clergyman said in 1611 that he would rather be torn in pieces by wild horses than impose such a version on the poor churcher of England. Within fifty years the "King James" ver sion was accepted and used wherever the English lan--The largest Sunday school in Canada is

that of St James's Cathedral, Toronto. Although there are on its roll the names of 1,325 children and sixty teachers, the average attendance is only about 2001 Sig. hundred of these regular attendants are in the main school and 300 in the infant department. The building in which the school meets is spacious, with lofty ceiling and ample light and ventilation. This is in pleasant con-trast with some of the Sunday school rooms of Toronto, which are held in dark and gloomy basementa -The habits of the Rev. Mr. Lockwood

Island, are strangely in contrast with those of his brethren who take long and frequent vacations. It is announced on good authority that Mr. Lockwood has been pastor for seven years and never yet has taken a Sunday off. According to the customary grants of vacation allowed to some popular pastors, Mr. Lockwood should now be voted a leave of absence for about two years, with a sufficient appropriation to carry him all over Europe.

-Sin, Repentance, Redemption, and Justification are to be among the leading topics of discussion at Brother Moody's summer conference for Christian workers, which is to be held at Northfield, Mass. in Availst. Many of the churches are new giving out notices of this meeting, and telling their members that it will be a good place at which to spend their August holidays. To attend the summer conference involves a combination of beaithful retirement, profitable Bible study, magnifications. ent scenery, and cheap board. One of the attractions is the eminent Dr. Bonar of Scotland.

-About a thousand Hindoo children are ttending the American Sunday schools in Lucknow, India. These schools were first introduced by Mr. Craren, a young American of great enterprise. At first the old sionaries looked with great distayor on them. Som said, "We must stop Craven's Sunday schools or the Hindoos will take their children away from our day schools" Others said, "He has zeal. Let him slone." And so, not through the agency of the men who might have been expected to establish it, but rather in the face of their disapproval, the Sunday school work obtained

ecure foothold in this centre of heathenism. -The Episcopal Theological Seminary at in shape, with a handsome tower. It is built of red brick The chancel rail is of heavy polished rosewood. It was brought from Africa by Bishop Penick, in the shape of a tree which he cut down with his own hands. Memorial seminary at Alexandria is one of the most respectable and conservative of the schools of ecclesiastical learning

have attained great distinction in the Episcopal Church.

-Brother Inskip has returned from his evangelistic journey around the world. The brethren al Ocean Grove gave him a cordial greeting. Of his labors in Australia he reports that he travelled eight hundred miles in eight weeks and preached eighty sermons These sermons, he says, resulted in the saving of about twenty five hundred people. "about two-thirds of whom were converted, and the balance wholly sanctified." The distinction between "converted" and " wholly sand tified" is one which is exceedingly difficult for anybody outside of Brother Inskip's circle of "holiness people" is draw. It may be said, however, in a general way that the "converted" ones are about as good as ordinary Christians in other folds of Christian faith. The "wholly sanctified" believe themselves to be so much better that power of sin, and live without doing any evil. A leading religious paper intimates that if Brother Inskip could with his eighty sermons accomplish such results among the sintut Australians, it is a pity he should not try his power in this city; for there are many here, notably in Wail street and other financial localities, who might be considerably better than they are, if they were only

-The Baptist Foreign Mission Board is in a peck of trouble about the views of two young brothren China. These are South Carolina men, named Stant and Bell. In their theological training they had inhibed certain views on the inspiration of the Bible, much the same as those held by Prot. C. H. Toy, and for the holding of which that eminent scholar was obliged to mave the Southern Bartist Theological Seminary. These views are not radically diverse from those held by other thristians; in fact, not nearly as much so as those alwayed by Prof. Robertson Smith of Scotland. Yet when it was found that the young men did actually hold these views, the flat went forth from the men in authority that the must resign. The young men in value protest that they accept the Bible as the Word of God, and that they intended to teach the heathen Chinese the truths of the Gospel precisely as anybody vise would teach them. The ished confidence in the young men, and yet it says that under the circumstances they must not preach the Gas pel to Chinamen. As each Baptist church is inferendent of every other, and as these brothren are now Haptis to hinder them from being called to the pastiral safe churches in this country. It is possible, as they are said to be men of talent, that they may soon be pre-American congregations the views which the Mission

-" The Call of Moses" will to-day occup? the attention of the students of the International Sanfas School lessons. The passage for study is Exedure 1-iff the golden text being: "And He said certainly I will be with thee." We now enter on the third forty year period of the life of Moses. Forty years of his life had been spent at the Egyptian court, and forty in the wallernes He was now eighty years aid, and in the very trans if life. He was a cultured scholar, a finished as and a shrawd statesman. Moreover, Moses had in the experience in the desert acquired such a fitness inf be coming the leader of the people who were ! through it as be could not in any other was have an quired. The call now given to him by the Almarity and peremptory and direct. His commission was accuss at it could be made. It represented the dolers just a his countrymen, and bade him deliver them from the poressors. It is not strange that Moses was started by himself unfitted. He had no influence with reigning Pharaoh. He was a stranger to the very per ple he was to lead. If they had ever known had forgotten him during his torty years of each list God told him to go and stand before Pharach, and in the name of Himself, the ctrinal dehovals, lo and mand for the release of the Israelites. All he had to be was to obey. The humblest of us may bere learns and uable lesson. When God sets us at work, the is to recognize the call to duty. work. Whether the duty be the leading of an arms of the care of a sics child, shedware in at is limit him who obers, and acceptable to died who commands